

leaved grass which he found growing with *Typha latifolia* and *Leersia oryzoides*.

Lake Hillsboro is an artificial lake of about 100 acres created in 1917 as a source of water supply for the town. Mr. Paul Graden of Hillsboro revealed that the grass, *Z. miliacea*, had been growing, to his knowledge, around the lake for perhaps 20 years. Further inquiry did not reveal how the original plants or seeds arrived or if they had been planted; but they are certainly persisting, and continued survival seems likely. We do not know if this grass arrived in the locality by natural or other means, and the fact that it has persisted and become naturalized seems worthy of reporting. Only a few culms bore inflorescences and, growing as it does with *Typha latifolia*, it may have been easily overlooked. Verification of identity was made by Dr. Jason Swallen. Specimens are deposited in herbaria of the following: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, and the U. S. National Museum, Washington. Collection data are as follows: Montgomery Co., Illinois, near Hillsboro. Shallow water along the margin of an artificial lake. Oct. 4, 1961, *G. S. Winterringer*, 18526, 18527 (ISM), 18515 (US), and 18516 (ILLS). — GLEN S. WINTERRINGER, ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM, SPRINGFIELD.

A NOTE ON THE ASCRIPTION OF *ELYMUS ARENARIUS* TO ILLINOIS. — In recording the recent discovery of *Elymus arenarius* in Wisconsin (Rhodora 62: 199-201, 1960), the authors say "The taxonomic confusion surrounding *Elymus mollis* and *E. arenarius* has been carefully and thoroughly elucidated by Bowden (1957). All Illinois collections of *E. mollis* cited by Jones (1955), who followed Hitchcock & Chase (1950) are *E. arenarius*."

There is, so far as I am aware, no taxonomic confusion surrounding *E. mollis*, an American species, and the Eurasian *E. arenarius*, although it is a fact that some specimens of the latter species sometimes have been misidentified as *E. mollis*. As early as 1918 Miss Edna Mosher had correctly



named the grass as *E. arenarius*, and cited what is so far as I know the first collection of it in Illinois: "Wilmette, Killip, June 1916." This report was repeated by Pepon in 1927.

Of course, like practically everyone else who has written anything on Gramineae of the United States during the last quarter of a century, we generally "followed" Hitchcock or Hitchcock & Chase. In this instance, however, the reference is not particularly apt, as instead of "following" Hitchcock & Chase we pointed out the true taxonomic identity of the European lyme-grass that is establishing itself on sand dunes around the south end of Lake Michigan. This identity was abundantly proved and demonstrated by the Canadian botanist, Dr. W. M. Bowden, two years later. — G. NEVILLE JONES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.